

## **EFFECTS OF DIETARY INCLUSION OF DEHYDRATED SWILL FOR THE GROWTH PERFORMANCES OF MALE LAYERS**

**A.G.K.M.P.M.N. Bandara, W.A.D. Nayananjalie and A.M.J.B. Adikari**

*Department of Animal and Food Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Puliyankulama, Anuradhapura*

The study was conducted to evaluate the effect of dehydrated swill (DS) inclusion in diet of male layers on growth performances. Experimental diets were prepared by incorporating DS at different levels with commercial broiler ration and two of them were adjusted for crude protein by adding fishmeal. Day old, 200 male layer chicks were randomly assigned into five treatments; T1 (0% DS, control), T2 (10% DS), T3 (20% DS), T4 (10% DS + adjusted crude protein) and T5 (20% DS+ adjusted crude protein) in Completely Randomized Design with four replicates of ten birds per each. Growth performances were measured weekly for a period of 90 days. Five birds from each replicate were slaughtered on d 60 and d 90, and carcass quality parameters were measured. Data were analyzed using one way Analysis of Variance in SAS. On day 60, body weight (BW), carcass weight (CW), dressing percentage (DP), feed intake (FI) and feed conversion ratio (FCR) of birds in T2, T3 and T4 were not significantly different ( $p>0.05$ ) compared to control treatment. However, birds fed with T5 showed significantly lower ( $p<0.05$ ) BW ( $963 \pm 6$  g) and CW ( $626 \pm 1$  g), and higher FCR ( $4.35 \pm 0.01$ ) compared to the control. Carcass weight of T2 ( $724 \pm 10$  g) was significantly higher ( $p<0.05$ ) compared to other DS fed ( $625 - 680$  g) birds. Further, at 90 days, DP, FI and FCR of birds fed with different diets were not significantly different ( $p>0.05$ ) among treatments. However, birds fed with T5 showed significantly lower ( $p<0.05$ ) BW ( $1484 \pm 6$  g) and CW ( $934 \pm 40$  g) compared to the control. Significantly higher ( $p<0.05$ ) BW, FI, and lower FCR were observed when birds slaughtered at 90 days of age compared to the 60 days. Dressing percentage of birds slaughtered at 60 days was not significantly different ( $p>0.05$ ) from birds slaughtered at 90 days of age. In conclusion, DS can be incorporated in to broiler rations up to 20% without interfering on growth performances of male layers. It is economical to slaughter them at 90 days of age where they reach around 1.6 kg of live weight.

**Keywords:** Dehydrated swill, Dressing percentage, Feed intake, Male layer